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APPLICATION NO.	FILING DATE	FIRST NAMED INVENTOR	ATTORNEY DOCKET NO.	CONFIRMATION NO.
09/738,251	12/15/2000	Jeffrey B. Hardesty	DP-303833	1434

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DELPHI TECHNOLOGIES, INC.
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TROY, MI 48007

EXAMINER

TRAN, HIEN THI

ART UNIT	PAPER NUMBER
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1764

DATE MAILED: 05/26/2005

Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

Office Action Summary	Application No.	Applicant(s)	
	09/738,251	HARDESTY ET AL	
	Examiner	Art Unit	
	Hien Tran	1764	

-- The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address --

Period for Reply

A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE 3 MONTH(S) FROM THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.

- Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- If the period for reply specified above is less than thirty (30) days, a reply within the statutory minimum of thirty (30) days will be considered timely.
- If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133). Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).

Status

- 1) ☒ Responsive to communication(s) filed on 3/7/05 & 2/9/05.
- 2a) ☐ This action is FINAL. 2b) ☒ This action is non-final.
- 3) ☐ Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte Quayle*, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.

Disposition of Claims

- 4) ☒ Claim(s) 24-30 is/are pending in the application.
- 4a) Of the above claim(s) _____ is/are withdrawn from consideration.
- 5) ☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are allowed.
- 6) ☒ Claim(s) 24-30 is/are rejected.
- 7) ☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are objected to.
- 8) ☐ Claim(s) _____ are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.

Application Papers

- 9) ☐ The specification is objected to by the Examiner.
- 10) ☐ The drawing(s) filed on _____ is/are: a) ☐ accepted or b) ☐ objected to by the Examiner.
Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).
Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correction is required if the drawing(s) is objected to. See 37 CFR 1.121(d).
- 11) ☐ The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner. Note the attached Office Action or form PTO-152.

Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119

- 12) ☐ Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).
- a) ☐ All b) ☐ Some * c) ☐ None of:
1. ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.
2. ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. _____.
3. ☐ Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).
- * See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.

Attachment(s)

- | | |
|---|---|
| 1) <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Notice of References Cited (PTO-892) | 4) <input type="checkbox"/> Interview Summary (PTO-413) |
| 2) <input type="checkbox"/> Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948) | Paper No(s)/Mail Date. _____ |
| 3) <input type="checkbox"/> Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO-1449 or PTO/SB/08) | 5) <input type="checkbox"/> Notice of Informal Patent Application (PTO-152) |
| Paper No(s)/Mail Date _____ | 6) <input type="checkbox"/> Other: _____ |

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Art Unit: 1764

DETAILED ACTION

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103

1. The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

(a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negated by the manner in which the invention was made.

2. The factual inquiries set forth in *Graham v. John Deere Co.*, 383 U.S. 1, 148 USPQ 459 (1966), that are applied for establishing a background for determining obviousness under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) are summarized as follows:

1. Determining the scope and contents of the prior art.
2. Ascertaining the differences between the prior art and the claims at issue.
3. Resolving the level of ordinary skill in the pertinent art.
4. Considering objective evidence present in the application indicating obviousness or nonobviousness.

3. Claims 24, 28-30 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Kruger (EP 992,659 - corresponding to US 6,555,070) in view of Santiago et al (4,155,980) or Abthoff et al (4,145,394).

With respect to claims 30, 24, Kruger discloses a catalytic converter comprising:
an exhaust manifold 212 comprising a manifold wall 223-226;
a catalytic converter shell 221; wherein a portion of shell 221 is disposed within the manifold wall 223-226 to form a gas tight seal; and
a catalyst substrate 242 disposed in said catalytic converter shell;
a mat support material disposed between the shell and the substrate (col. 7, lines 45-55; col. 12, lines 11-13, 32-35); and

Art Unit: 1764

a mat protection ring, a portion of the ring is disposed in the manifold wall and a second portion of the ring is in physical communication with the support material (see, for example, Fig. 8).

The apparatus of Kruger is substantially the same as that of the instant claims, but fails to disclose whether the mat protection ring may penetrate the mat support material.

However, Santiago et al discloses the conventionality of providing a mat protection ring 5 penetrating the mat support material 2. Similar, Abthoff et al discloses the conventionality of providing a mat protection ring 8 penetrating the mat support material 5.

It would have been obvious to one having ordinary skill in the art to alternately extend the mat protection ring so as to penetrate the mat support material as taught by Santiago et al or Abthoff et al in the apparatus of Kruger for providing both retention of the catalyst substrate and elastic support of the catalyst substrate, as such is conventional in the art and no cause for patentability here.

With respect to claim 28, Kruger discloses a retaining feature for retention in said manifold including the bumps (note curved parts near the connection between the shell and the manifold wall).

With respect to claim 29, Kruger discloses that the shell and the manifold wall are made of steel.

It would have been obvious to one having ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to select an appropriate material for each of the converter shell and the manifold wall, since it has been held to be within the general skill of a worker in the art to select

Art Unit: 1764

a known material on the basis of its suitability for the intended use as a matter of obvious design choice. *In re Leshin*, 125 USPQ 416.

4. Claims 25-26 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Kruger (EP 992,659 - corresponding to US 6,555,070) in view of Santiago et al (4,155,980) or Abthoff et al (4,145,394) as applied to claim 30 above and further in view of "3M Interam Mat Product Guide".

With respect to claims 25-26, the modified apparatus of Kruger is substantially the same as that of the instant claims, but is silent as to the specific thickness of the manifold wall and the converter shell as claimed.

However, 3M Interam Mat Product Guide discloses the conventionality of providing a manifold wall having a thickness greater than that of the converter shell.

It would have been obvious to one having ordinary skill in the art to select an appropriate thickness for the manifold wall and the converter shell as taught by 3M Interam Mat Product Guide in the modified apparatus of Kruger on the basis of its suitability for the intended use as a matter of obvious design choice and since it has been held that where the general conditions of a claim are disclosed in the prior art, merely discovering the relative dimension involves only routine skill in the art. *In re Gardner v. TEC systems, Inc.* 725 F.2d 1338, 220 USPQ 777.

5. Claim 27 is rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Kruger (EP 992,659 - corresponding to US 6,555,070) in view of Santiago et al (4,155,980) or Abthoff et al (4,145,394) as applied to claim 30 above and further in view of Smith et al (5,720,319).

The modified apparatus of Kruger is substantially the same as that of the instant claim, but is silent as to whether the shell may be cast within the end of the wall instead of welding.

Art Unit: 1764

However, the language of the claim appears to be a product-by-process claim and when the patentability of a product-by-process claim is determined, the relevant inquiry is whether the product itself is patentable. *In re Brown*, 459 F.2d 531, 535, 173 USPQ 685, 688 (CCPA 1972). If a product is the same as or would have been obvious to one having ordinary skill in the art from a product of the prior art, the product is unpatentable even though the prior art product was made by different process. *In re Thorpe*, 777 F.2d 695, 697, 227 USPQ 964, 966 (Fed. Cir. 1985). Since the product of the instant claim is substantial the same as that of Kruger, it is unpatentable even though the product of Kruger was made by different process, e.g. welding of Kruger versus casting of the instant claim.

Furthermore, it should be noted that the method of forming the device is not germane to the issue of patentability of the device itself.

In any event, Smith et al shows the conventionality of utilize casting method in connecting the pieces of elements in the catalytic converter system.

It would have been obvious to one having ordinary skill in the art to alternately select an appropriate method to connect the parts of the device, such as casting taught by Smith et al, in the modified apparatus of Kruger, for the known and expected results of obtaining the same results in connecting parts of the catalytic converter and such a modification would have involved a mere substitution of known equivalent methods. A substitution of known equivalent methods is generally recognized as being within the level of ordinary skill in the art. *In re Fout* 213 USPQ 532 (CCPA 1982); *In re Susi* 169 USPQ 423 (CCPA 1971); *In re Siebentritt* 152 USPQ 618 (CCPA 1967); *In re Ruff* 118 USPQ 343 (CCPA 1958).

Art Unit: 1764

Response to Arguments

6. Applicant's arguments with respect to claims 24-30 have been considered but are moot in view of the new ground(s) of rejection.

Conclusion

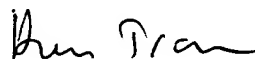
7. The prior art made of record and not relied upon is considered pertinent to applicant's disclosure.

Usleman et al, Tanabe et al, Henry, and Shibata et al are cited for showing state of the art.

8. Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to Hien Tran whose telephone number is (571) 272-1454. The examiner can normally be reached on Tuesday-Friday from 7:30AM-6:00PM.

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, Glenn Caldarola can be reached on (571) 272-1444. The fax phone number for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is 703-872-9306.

Information regarding the status of an application may be obtained from the Patent Application Information Retrieval (PAIR) system. Status information for published applications may be obtained from either Private PAIR or Public PAIR. Status information for unpublished applications is available through Private PAIR only. For more information about the PAIR system, see <http://pair-direct.uspto.gov>. Should you have questions on access to the Private PAIR system, contact the Electronic Business Center (EBC) at 866-217-9197 (toll-free).



Hien Tran
Primary Examiner
Art Unit 1764

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